the sun, but it is better to be a Prometheus

Preaching is the communication of the

ruth by man to men. It has in it two essen-

ial elements of persuasion, truth and per

sonality. It is the proportion of these in a man that decides his failure or success as a

Let a man be a true preacher, really utter-ng the truth through his own personality,

and it is strange how men will gather to

listen to him.

The theoretical reformer, who thinks him-

self a master of human progress, is entirely lest, as he sees the reform which he has thought could only come to pass in one way, attaining its accomplishment in another.

There are always people who are uneasy if hard times improve by other ways than they

suggested.
The child dying unbaptized goes to the

ame loving care which awaits the child bap-ized. But the baptism is the solemn, grate-

al, tender recognition of the deep meaning

I its humanity—a new born, dying immor-al, welcomed by the whole spiritual con-

The world is covered with a network of protherhoods. The first and simplest rela-

tionships run on and out irr every direction and muitiply themselves until hardly any man stands entirely alone.

You may go through the crowded streets of heaven, asking each saint how he came there, and you will look in vain for a man

great Head Master calling that child up into

his own room, away from all the under teachers, to finish his education under his own eye, close at his feet. When the baby of today has grown to be

the man of 40 the real question of his life will be—what? Not the questions which his

fellow citizens of that remote day will be asking: What reputation has he won? What money has he earned? Not even what

learning has he gained? But how far has he been able to translate into the visible and tangible realities of a life that idea which was in God's mind on that day in the old year when he was born? W. P. P.

RELIGIOUS.

The Rev. Dr. Heber Newton and wife of

The bishop of Carlisle says that there are

bout 1,000 parishes in England in which

The gospel barge which Bishop Walker

of North Dakota is to use on the upper Mis-

sourl is nearly ready for launching. It has

Rev. Thomas Van Ness of San Francisco as accepted the call extended to him last

month to become pastor of the Second church of Boston. Among his predecessors in that office were Mather and Emerson.

Bishop Foss has called the attention of President Harrison to the imprisonment of

Rev. J. H. Nelson, an American missionary, at Para, Brazil. His offense was declaring

Father Mollinger, the famous faithcurist was reputed to be worth millions. His death reveals the fact that his estate will hardly

pay the debts upon it. It does not always to to believe a man is as wealthy as report

The late Rev. Edwin E. Bliss of Constan-

tinople was one of the oldest and ablest of

the missionaries of the American board. He labored in the Turkish empire for nearly

fifty years. He leaves a widow, two

General Booth of the Salvation army has

a small income settled upon him by a per-sonal friend and something from the sale of his literary works, but he has drawn nothing

for his personal or family expenses from the Darkest England fund or from the ordinary

Rev. Dr. H. M. Field, the editor of the

Evangelist, is to sail for Gibraltar Febru-

ary 4. He will spend several weeks there and in the different resorts on the Barbary

daughters and a son.

income of the army.

the worship of the Virgin Mary idolatry,

in Italy and expect to

ear when he was born! Boston, January 25.

New York are now in It spend the winter in Rome.

there is not a single public house

been named the Missouri Missioner.

morally and spiritually strong wi strength did not come to him in struggle.

What is it when a child dies!

ciousness of his race.

INTELLECTUAL CIANT GONE

A Study of the Character of Bishop Phillips Brooks.

HIS DEATH A SAD BLOW TO HIS CHURCH

He Was a Man Fit to Rule a Kingdom-One of the Greatest Preachers of the Nineteenth Century.

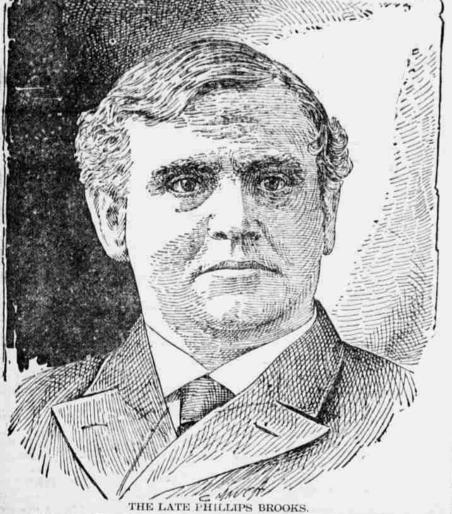
· Few are there among the people who make up the heart and intellect of this city to whom the death of Bishop Phillips Brooks has not come as a sudden and terrible personal bereavement, and the whole country has lost the greatest pulpit orator since Beecher. If not quite the equal of the Brooklyn divine as a speaker, he was certainly as capable a leader of men and possessed some qualifications which made him a greater preacher, if that be the highest sort of preaching which appeals most not only to the intellect and to the taste but to the heart, and not only lifts men to a higher plane, but keeps and sustains them there. Bishop Brooks appealed not only to the critical, but to the popular taste. All serts and conditions crowded into his church to hear him and were moved by him. Very strict and "high church" in the observance of all the forms and ceremonies of the Episcopal ritual, he was extremely broad and liberal in his creed and in his tolerance of the creeds of others His splendid personality was full of warmth sympathy, intellectual power, courage, hum-

confirmation candidates, vividiy depicting confirmation candidates, vividly depicting (as far, that is, as even such a preacher could, as he said, describe the indescribable) that strange and sudden growth into new spiritual conditions which has well been called the birth into a new life. To the young strangers, themselves recently confirmed, it seemed like a represent themselves. like a personal message, and that spring afternoon was to them a white stone day, to be long looked back upon. The thunder peals breaking in upon the music and then dying away into the still sunset scemed to attest a presence and they felt as if the world unseen were nearer as they listened to the preacher's voice."

The civil war, then drawing to its darkest days, brought out all the young preacher's power, patriotism and heartfelt sympathy with the colored race. Many can yet recall his earnest pleadings on their behalf in sermons and addresses made at various m ngs connected with the great cause. Here, the pulpit, he manifested the same rapid flow of eloquence, the same bright almost boylike flashes of occasional humor the same contagious, inspiriting faith in all things high and pure. His Thanksgiving sermons in 1863 and in the year following were full of eloquence and fire and of inspiration and courage for all loyal citizens.

'A few more mouths, and it was the mel ancholy 15th of April, 1865, when the news of Lincoln's assassination had shaken all the land. How well can we remember that brief 5 o'clock Easter evening service, the pulpit hastily draped with black, the startled, grieving, sometimes weeping crowd! The rector stood before them like a man laboring under heavy sorrow. After the service he spoke a few very few, words upon the subject engrossing all hearts, simply telling us that he could say no more, and adding 'Let us pray.' We have read of men whose faces shone as if they were inspired. His own, as he knelt looking upward, seemed ike that of one who had forgotten all arthly presences in the full rush of strong motion, deep affliction and the overpower ng sense of things unseen.

In later years the black hair had grown



He was a giant in body,

Over six feet in height, his entire physical makeup constituted him a king among men. In the old days he would have been elevated upon a buckler upon the shoulders of his fellows and proclaimed ruler over all. And what an ideal king he would have made! All his subjects would have beaten their swords into plowshares, and other kings would have sat at his feet to hear from his eloquent lips the lessons of the arts of peace. To all Boston his was a most familiar figure. His step was firm, carriage erect, head thrown well backward. He was head and shoulders above other most cheek bread and shoulders above other men; chest broad and deep, face full orbed, deep, large dark eyes that spoke every variety of emotion, now flashing with the fire of his eloquence and again beaming with sympathetic kindness.

. In the pulpit his words came, to use Emer-son's phrase, "like the volcano's tongue of flame, up from the burning core below." They flowed in torrents. Even the best stenographers found it difficult to keep pace with him, and to those of ordinary skill he was absolutely hopeless. "It is like trying to follow a whirlwind," said one of them. He resembled the great forensic orator, Rufus Cheste, in his predictions. Choate, in his prodigal and riotous use of words. And yet they were all simple, direct, Anglo-Saxon and went straight home to the hearts and understandings of the least cul-tivated of his auditors. He himself was a profound student, but he never obtruded his learning. It constituted a part of his re-It constituted a part of his re-er. Although it was never in eviserve power. Although it was never in evidence one felt intuitively it was there. In all things and on all subjects his hearers felt that he knew whereof he spoke. He believed in thorough training and profound study for young men who wished to enter the ministry.

ministry The special study of theology-that is what the preacher must be doing always," he said to the divinity students at Yale upon one occasion; "but he never can do it after-ward as he can in the blessed days of quiet in Arabia. After Christ has called him and before the apostles have laid their hands

His voice was free from all metallic and repulsive sounds. It had not the silver clearness nor the penetrating quality of Wendell Phillips, nor the compass, flexibil-ity, volume and expressive intonation of Henry Ward Beecher, but it had depth and grandeur of resonance and intensity of enunciation and when vitalized and charged at the cerebral batteries of his large brain swayed his audience at his will with an overwhelming current of magnetism. One of the members of another Episcopal

church during his pastorate in Philadelphia describes two remarkable scenes. He was then rector of the Church of the Holy Trin ity. The Gloria in Excelsis, chiefly used in the communion service, was sung at Holy Trinity after the evening psalter. One May afternoon, in company with some young girls from her own congregation, she had gone to Hev. Mr. Brooks' church, hearing that a con-firmation was to be held. All were disap-pointed at finding that it had taken place that

The burst of triumphal singing in the Gloria was accompanied by the breaking of a sudden storm. The sky grew black



beyond the high open gallery windows; the crowded church, feebly lighted, be-came almost dark; one hardly saw more than row upon row of dim white faces, while the solemn beauty of the music seemed not interrupted but intensified by the loud claps of thunder. The rolling peals died away: the few gaslights near the dusky and unwindowed chancel grew faint in the full shining of the evening seement. duary and unwindowed chancel grew faint in the full shining of the evening sun. The sarmon which, had the confirmation then been held, must have given place to the bishop's address, was one of the young preacher's true prose poems of oratory. Seedless to add that it was intended for the

TRINITY CHURCH, BOSTON.

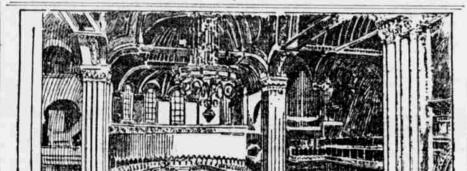
bleness and patient, inexhaustible brotherly | heavily streaked with gray: the rapid uttermind and same strong, frank, kindly face, in which the oldest age ever reached by mortal would leave a certain cheery, hearty look of boy-hood—shall we rather say of that undying youthfulness of spirit which poet natures

writer in a way enhances the enjoyment of his productions, because here the works are quite apart from the worker. Indeed, they receive an added value from the fact that the sum of them is complete, while the orais essential to the success of his orntory This is true of Phillips Brooks. Only those who have heard the music of his voice and felt the thrill and charm of his fine presence can know him altogether as he was, but his

claim as their birthright? death of a great painter or a great

sermons were so rich in truth and in beautifut things that they have a vitality of their own and many of them will live as long as the English tongue and the

coast, partly, as he says, to get rid of the echoes of the Briggs trial, and partly to get material for a third volume of impressions of northern Africa. "We have again and again during the last few years," says the Independent, "had occasion to express our profound indignation at the administration of Tennessee law as applied to some country farmers belonging to the Seventh-Day Adventist body, who, after having carefully kept the Sabbath on the seventh day of the week, worked in their fields on the first day of the week. This persecution has been renewed and three men of families, one 55 and an-



INTERIOR OF TRINITY CHURCH, BOSTON.

faith of the English race. Here are some gems taken at random from this rich treasury. They will throw further light upon a man whose theory, preaching and practice certainly came very near realizing the need for a religion "as lofty as the love of God and wide as are the wants of men:"

One of the reasons why youth is the growing and accumulating period of life, the period in which harvests of truth and hope and character are gathered in, is that youth naturally and instinctively believes. By and by the man grows up, and then, distrusting his fellowmen, he walks over their hidder riches as the ignorant traveler walks over an

ife is faith. Man's perpetual surprise at his own weak-ess is one of the most significant and pathetic sights in human history.

God's remembrance of us is the natural claiming of our life by him as a true part of his own. When the spring comes the oak tree, with its thousands upon thousands of leaves, blessoms all over. The great heart of the oak remembers every remotest tip of every farthest branch and sends to each the message and the power of a new life. And we do not think of the heart of the oak tree as if it were burdened with such multitudinous remembrance or as if it were any harder work for it to make a million leaves than it would be to make one. * * * Somehow in that way it seems to me that we may think of God's remembrance of his million children. No man ever yet thought whether he was

Whatever is in the sermon must first be in the preacher, It has often seemed to me as if the vast amount of preaching which people hear must have one bad effect, in leaving on their minds a vague impression that this Christian life to

preaching well without weakening his ser-

which they are continually urged must be a very difficult and complicated thing that it ld take such a multitude of definitions to make clear. If you could make all men think alike it would be very much as if no man thought at

A preacher should be a controversialist, but the pulpit is no piace for controversy. The message should be positive and depend upon its truth for its force.

I cannot help begging you in the ministry to beware of excusing your own failures by foolish talk about the obstinate aversion which this age has to the gespel. It is a mean and shallow excuse. The age has no aversion to preaching, though it may not listen to youra. listen to your

It is good to be a Herschel who describes bishops.

other 62 years of age, were convicted, and have during the summer and autumn been working out their fine, being set to work with criminals at shoveling the common highway. They refused to pay their fine, declaring that it was unjust and that they were liable to be arrested again as soon as released. We have said before, and we say again, that this is bad law, bad morals and bad religion."

The Protestant Episcopal church embraces 2.6 per cent of the communicants of all re-ligious denominations in the United States and no less than 13 per cent of the church property according to its valuation. That is to say, according to a recent census bulletin, this denomination has 532,054 communicants and church property valued at \$81,066,317.

Rabbi Isaac M. Wise, the president of the Hebrew Union college, has delivered a re-markable discourse in defense of the Presby-terian Dr. Briggs doctrine of biblical inspira-He maintains, as a Jewish theologian that the christian idea of the divine origin of the language of the bible is not in accord with the faith of ancient Judaism, and he appeals to the Talmud in stpport of this al-

Everybody who hoped that the acquittal of Dr. Briggs would mark the end of the Briggs case will be disappointed to learn that the prosecuting committee has decided to appeal to the general assembly grounds set forth in the notice of appeal are grounds set forth in the notice of appeal are irregularity in the proceedings, improper testimony, the exclusion of important testi-mony, prejudice and mistake or injustice in the decision. The general assembly will meet in May next.

A New York clergyman told his congress tion last Sunday that all those who put \$5 in the contribution box would get \$50 back in their business within a year and if they failed to realize that promise they could draw on him personally for that amount. The box was promptly filled with crisp \$5 notes and if the contributors realize the tenfold return it is probably safe to say that this church will not be large enough to hold the congregation next year. the congregation next year.

Bishop Dwenger of Fort Wayne, Ind., whose death is announced, was at one time one of the most influential prelates in the Roman Catholic church in America. A Bavarian by birth, he was educated in the same university as Cardinal Hegenroether, who was Bismarck's representative at the vatican for many years. The Bavarian car-dinal and the Indiana bishop were relatives and maintained friendly relations while the isten to yours.

I wonder at the eagerness and patience of congregations.

I wonder at the eagerness and patience of at Rome was effective in the selection of

ECHOES FROM THE ANTE ROOM

who brings the sun's fire to the earth.

I am sure that many men who, if they ame to preach but once in a great while in the midst of other occupations, would preach with reality and fire, are deadened to their sacred work by their constant intercourse Doings of the Week in the State and City Fraternal Circles. with sacred things.

I am convinced that the ministry can never

WOODMEN OF THE WORLD'S NEW FEATURES

have its true dignity of power till it is cut aloof from mendicancy—till young men whose hearts are set on preaching make their way to the pupit by the same energy and through the same difficulties which meet Radical Change in the Fraternal Insurance countless young men on their way to busi-ness or the bar. We trust less to the power than to ambition or self-interest. Plan-Growth of the Order in Nebraska -Prosperous Modern Woodmen-Elections and Installations.

> The executive council of the sovereign camp of the Woodmen of the World has completed its session in this city and adjourned, A great deal of business was brought to the attention of the council and was disposed of.

> The following officers in addition to the local officers were present: Senator C. K. Erwin, Tomaha, Wis.; F. A. Falkenburger, Denver; J. B. Frost, Atlanta, Ga.; C. C. Farmer, Carroll, Ill.; Colonel B. W. Jewell, Manchester, Ia.; F. F. Roose, Lincoln, Neb. John McClintock, Chicago, Ill.

The annual reports of the sovereign officers showed a very encouraging state of affairs and a very healthy and prosperous condition. The secretary's report showed 12,485 members had been added to the sovereign jurisdiction during the past year and 4,800 had been added to the Pacific jurisdiction. Losses to the amount of \$106,500 were paid during the year by the sovereign jurisdiction and forty-nine monuments were exected over the remains of decreased memrected over the remains of deceased mem

In the state of Nebraska the order paid during the year to the relatives of deceased members the sum of \$10,400. Five monu-ments were erected over the remains of deceased members in this state, The order made but eleven assessments

uring the year. During the past year a large number of During the past year a large number of strong camps have been organized in Texas and all through the west and, in fact, wherever the order has been introduced it seems to meet with marked favor. Mr. J. C. Root, who was at one time connected with the Modern Woodmen of America, is the active head of Woodmen of the World. One of the most important changes made was that covering the paid up policy plan of

insurance companies and entitles all members joining the order between the ages of 16 and 33, who exiting in good standing after a thirty-years' membership, to membership certificates exempting them further payment joining between ages of 34 and 42, and continue twentythive years. and those coming between the ages of 43 and 52 and continuing twenty years are given like

It was decided to establish the south eastern jurisdiction and make J. B. Frost of Atlanta, Ga., who was elected to board of directors, manager of the jurisdiction. The sovereign commander and the sovereign physician were instructed to revise the application blanks so as to make them con-form, as nearly as practicable, to the form adopted by the national fraternal congress.

The Woodmen circle, which is the ladies' auxiliary to the order, was reorganized under the protectorate of the sovereign

camp.
Considerable discussion was evoked as to what colors should be those of the order. It was decided that hereafter white, red and black be used in flags and banners, and aluminum will be the metal used in the jewels and badges of the fraternity. The board of managers was instructed to neet semi-annually to investigate the affairs of the order.

It is the intention to exteed the jurisdic tion to Canada, and there is every prospect that this will be done. A bill is no the dominion parliament, and information received during the session of executive council is to the effect that favorable action

is expected.

The vacancy in the office of sovereign advisor was filled by the election of F. A. Falkenburg of Denver, Appropriate resolutions lutions were adopted upon the death of Sovereign Adviser Tuthill.

Knights of Pythias. A prosperous lodge is the one located at Stanton. Stanton. Monday evening the following officers were installed: C. S. Coney, chancellor; H. D. Miller, vice chancellor; F. J.

Winters, keeper of records and seals; W. J. Bordner, master at arms; F. J. Smith, master of exchequer; V. B. Wells, master of finance; I. N. Vining, inside guard; O. Grant Stucker outside records. stucker, outside guard. Mars lodge No. 130 of this city held its regular meeting on the evening of the 18th. Vice chancellor presided. The attendance was large and the height of good fellowship prevailed. Two applications for member-ship were received. The applicants are Ben Baker and Obed LeRoy Burch, and the first rank was conferred upon them at Wednes-day evening's meeting. Brother Frank Mattice has been appointed inside guard and

Brother John Walsh outside guard. Some interesting sketches were given Vice Chancellor Shaw, Chancellor Gladnisch, Past V by vice Chancellor Shaw, Sitting Past Chancellor Gladnisch, Prelate Rivers and Brothers Shea, Hudgeons, Russell and McGee, Visitors are always welcome to Mars lodge, and the meetings are always very interesting.

Monday evening Table Rock lodge opened the elegant new hall and held a public installation of officers. The attendance was large. O. W. Griffing, district deputy grand chancellor, was the installing officer, and in stalled the following officers: W. S. Linsley past chancellor: S. H. Dopp, chancellor commander; C. R. Judkins, vice chancellor; C. H. Barnard, prelate; William White, keeper of record and seal; C. I. Norris, master of finance; W. H. Wilson, master of master of nnance; W. H. Wilson, master of exchequer; J. C. Beck, inside guard; B. F. Norris, outside guard. Eloquent and inter-esting addresses were made by S. H. Dopp and Dr. Wilson. The ladies of the knights prepared a surprise, and they invited the officers and members to Dr. Wilson's home, where an excellent supper had been pre-pared. The occasion was a pleasant one and thoroughly enjoyable.

Myrtle lodge of this city, which suffered so heavy a loss in the disastrous Con-tinental fire, is the recipient of uni-versal sympathy in Pythian circles. Suitable resolutions have been adopted by Plate lodge No. 120 of Elm Creek, Marathon lodge and Nebraska lodge No. 1 and Triune lodge of this city.

Will B. Dale, the grand chancefor for the

urisdiction of Nebraska has named the owing standing committees for 1893: L lowing standing committees for 1893: Laws—G. W. Phillips, No. 21; George E. French, No. 115; Fred S. Hassler, No. 10; Sam S. English, No. 104; J. W. Percival, No. 16. Credentials—M. L. Stewart, No. 85; Z. P. Hedges, No. 79; S. J. Smersh, No. 105; H. E. Metzgar, No. 39; Ed McCullum, No. 7. Returns—George C. Kuffler, No. 99; W. L. Maddox, Ne. 125; L. J. Nutzman, No. 19; E. A. Stockslager, No. 151; W. J. Weekes, No. 43. State of the Order—J. W. Malone, No. 1; A. H. Wiltz, No. 32; J. L. Bently No. 94; W. F. Beckett, No. 133; W. W. Vance, No. 14. Finance—Ed R. Sizer; No. 11; F. R. Clark, No. 95; F. H. Kolm, No. 110; C. H. Smith, No. 91; E. H. Grist, No. 17. Appeals and Grievances—J. R. Soett, No. 111; Edward Bates, No. 106; W. H. Johnson, No. 139; E. A. Richardson, No. 131; W. H. Ellison, No. 52; F. A. Fragrand, Correctival one E. R. 15. A. Richardson, No. 131; W. H. Ellison, No. 52. Fraternal Correspondence—F. F. Roose,

Cozad has a new lodge and it is given the number 153. George L. French was the in-stalling officer, and he was assisted by nembers from Omaha, Central City, Keariey and other places. Olivere No. 154 is the name of a new lodge

recently established at Petersburg. It starts with a membership of twenty-one, and promises a great deal for the future.

Independent Order of Foresters Court Omaha No. 1091 has elected the folowing officers: C. R., Peter Van Strand; V. C. R., Matthew A. Hall; C., F. M. Perkins; R. S., Thomas A. K. Gray; F. S., George M. Fraser; T., F. G. Sabine; P. C. R., Charles Watts; S. W., W. D. Hamilton; W., Jacob Fred Smith; S. B., Samuel N. Patrick; J. B., J. G. Neaie. Court Omaha is enjoying prosperity. Visiting Foresters are

Court Eclipse No. 167 held its regular meeting Friday evening, January 27, at Gate City hall. Several new members were initiated and the meeting was very interesting. Officers for the vacant chairs were

chosen as follows: E. Holovtschiner, medical examiner, and C. Mathew, chaplain.

Pythian Sisterhood.

One of the most prosperous temples in the state is the one at Hastings, which was recently organized. The following are the officers: C.C., Mrs. D. A. Guldin; V. C., Mrs. J. C. Williams; prelate, Mrs. Bessie Berdine; M. of E., Mrs. C. L. Alexander; K. of R., Mrs. Gene Hammonds; M. at A., Mrs. J. M. Tennant; A. M. at A., Mrs. L. D. Cramer; T. G., Mrs. Jake Thomas; C. G., Mrs. Mochow; M. I., Miss. Louise Engel; or-ganist, Mrs. Hattie Smith.

Recently the members of Union lodge No. 85. Knights of Pythias were tendered a ban-quet by the members of Madison temple. The banquet was a surprise to the knights, but that did not in the least detract from the

Ancient Order of United Workmen. C. J. Vandyke, grand lecturer, of Snelton, and L. A. Payne, grand recorder, of Grand Island, installed the officers of Ashland lodge, No. 119, Wednesday evening. The following are the officers for the ensuing term: J. B. Orange, P. M. W.; N. Waltermire, M. W.; J. B. Hemphill, foreman; R. A. Hinkley, overseer; Johnson Knight, recorder; F. L. Anderson, receiver; Swan Anderson, guide; A. L. Cowen, I. W.; J. S. Baldwin, O. W. After the installation a fine supper was enjoyed. The lodge is prosper-ing and has a membership of over fifty. Wednesday evening Nebraska lodge, No.

227, of South Omaha gave its annual ball at Blum's hall. The attendance was very large, 150 couples joining in the grand march The party was a very enjoyable one,

Modern Woodmen of America. Omaha camp, No. 120, adopted five new nembers Wednesday evening, January 19, and transacted other very important busi ness. Word was received from Deputy Head Consul Easterly, stating that he would be in Omaha in a few days to go to work in the interest of the camp and the membership is looking for even more prosperous times than they have lately been enjoying times than they have lately been enjoying. Delegates and alternates to the state camp meeting were elected as follows: Delegates, W. E. Cady, A. Hall, J. E. Van Gilder and L. A. Merriam; alternates, A. W. Anderson, Frank E. Green, C. H. T. Rilpen and F. X. Lemieux. An excellent literary and musical program has been prepared for presentation under the head of social entertainment, and as important measures are to come before the camp for consideration a large attendance is expected.

Royal Arcanum.

Union Pacific council gave a highly enjoyable dancing party at the new Metropolitan ball, Thursday evening, January 19. About 130 were present, and the council is to be congratulated on the success of the affair The party was the second of the series, planned for the season. The third and last will be given on February 22. In addition to the dancing parties the council gives monthly card parties at its hall in the Bee building. The next of these will be given Wednesday evening January 30. The affairs of Union Pacific council are in a highly flourishing condition, the prominence given to purely social features acting strongly to draw new members. A committee is now at work the roster for 1893, which will soon be in the nds of the printers and willbe a surprise to the fraternal organizations of the city.

CRINGLINE.

London Punch. Rumor whispers, so we glean From the papers, there have been Thoughts of bringing on the scene This mad, monstrous, metal screen, Hiding woman's graceful mice. Better Jewish gabardine Than, thus swelled out, satin's sheen!

Vilest garment ever seen!
Form unknown in things terrene;
Even monsters pilocene
Were not so ill-shaped, I ween.
Women wearing this machine,
Were they fat or were they lean—
Small as Wordsworth's celled lateer,
Large as sail that's called lateer,
Simply swept the pavement clean;
Hapless man was crushed between
Flat as any tinned sardine.

Thing to rouse a bishop's spleen, Make a canon or a dean speak in language not serene. We must all be very green. And our senses not too keen, f we can't say what we mean Write in paper, magazine, Send petitions to the queen Get the house to intervene Paris fashion's transmarine Let us stop by quarantine Catastrophic crinoline!

EDUCATIONAL.

The clay molding fad has been fired out of Chicago schools. The school board of Chicago has adopted a rule giving widows and unmarried teachers preference over married women. The superintendent of Chicago schools reports that 10 per cent of the teachers

employed are incompetent. They have a political pull. A bill is pending in the legislature appropriating \$250,000 for the construction of a building in San Francisco to be devoted to the use of the department of the California university located in that city.

Johns Hopkins university will, for the first time, confer the degree of dector of philoso-phy upon a woman—Miss Florence Bascom of Williamstown, Mass., at its next comtime, confer the degree of doctor of mencement. Miss Bascom already four degrees from the University of Wiscon-

Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, in memory of their son, a Yale senior, who died last year, will build a dormitory on the colege campus that will cost between \$400,000 and \$500,000. This means the destruction of historic "Old South." The new building will be architecturally after an Oxford model, and be exceptionally perfect in every

The University of Edinburg has taken a rather remarkable step for a conservative institution. It has decided to grant diplomas n five specialties, viz: Ophthalmology, mental disease, laryngology with aural and nasal surgery, medical jurisprudence, midwifery and gynecology. These, as we understand, will be conferred on regular medical graduates who have taken the five years' course and who subsequently take. and who subsequently take a year's course in the special study for which they want to

The Oxford university extension movement shows a greater growth during 1892 than in any previous year. More than twice as many lectures were delivered than in 1891, and 700 more certificates awarded. During the year fifty-five lecturers delivered 393 courses at 279 centers. At 165 of these the Oxford lectures had not previously been given. The 3,491 lectures were attended by 27,969 persons. The subjects included history, literature, art, economics, and various branches of

Vassar's most noteworthy midwinter event is the completion and occupation of its hand-some new dormitory, new and modern as the old halls which Matthew Vassar built just after the war surely are not. Another improvement contemplated is a "model cottage" to be built by the alumnac. In it an attempt will be made to furnish an artistic home, inder hygenic conditions, at the least pos sible cost. Experiments are already being made in the line of cooking and sanitary ar-rangements, the results of which will be put to use in this cottage. The alumnae have at present \$7,000 or \$8,000 of the sum needed.

How it Became Popular When people find an article much superior to anything of the kind they have ever be-fore used, they are almost sure to tell their friends about it, and especially if they know of some friends needing such an article. Dealers also soon learn the true value of their goods, and when they have an article of unusual meri: they will almost invariably mention the fact to their customers. This accounts in a great measure for the large sale on Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. Here is an instance: W. L. Needham, nent citizen and business man of Mo., has been selling Chamberlain's Coug Remedy for several years and recommends it to his customers, because in his experience it has proven to be the best for colds, croup and whooping cough. He says it is the most popular medicine that he handles and gives best satisfaction. 50 cent bottles for sale by all druggists.

Rufe Cone, the new chief of police at Wichita, has ordered all the saloons in that place closed at 12 o'clock hereafter. He says: "No man should be away from his family later than 12 o'clock, and if a man isn't married he ought to be."

Constipation cured by DeWitt's Early

CO-OPERATIVE HOME BUILDING

Economy a Distinguishing Feature of Genuine Building Societies.

LOCAL AND NATIONAL EXPENSES COMPARED

The Line Between the Legitimate and Speculative Sharply Drawn-An Illinois Specimen Reviewed-Annual Reports and Meetings.

Economy of management is the secret of the growth and popularity of local loan and building associations. From this source the lion's share of the profits come. No other financial institution handles the money of patrons at as small per cent of cost. This is particularly true of local associations in Nebraska. With the exception of the secretary, no officer or director receives a salary and the amount paid the secretary by the strongest locals does not exceed \$75 per month. The amount of labor, study and attention rendered by the directors gratultously is surprising, and serves to explain the enthusiastic loyalty of shareholders, who watch association affairs. One of Omaha's progressive locals handled in eight and three-quarters years \$242,116.08 at an actual

expense of \$8,214.70, or .033 per cent. Herein lies the superiority of local assoiations over se-called nationals are organized and operated for the benefit of the managers, and, as has been shown by the records, the managers do not hesitate to resort to sharp practice and deception to secure business. The original idea of mutuality and minimum of expense are un-thought of. The policy of the nationals is rather a maximum of income and a minimum of outgo. When from 10 to 33 per cent of the annual payments on shares is taken for expenses, when injustice is practiced in the manner of withdrawals, and when illegal fines are imposed and the payments of delinquents confiscated, it is manifestly the duty of the state to protect its citizens m the machinations of fraudulent loan

and building associations.

The marked difference between local and national associations in the matter of ex-penses is forcibly stated in the last re-port of the banking department of New York state. "Local associations," says the report, "are conducted on a basis of minimum expenses, as a rule there being only one salaried representative, all other representatives giving their labor without compensation—the brotherhood idea exemplified. National associations are organ-zed for profit making to the promoters and managers, and the expense account conceals a large source of revenue. The percentage of expense to receipts in the local associations is 02 plus and in the national 11 plus. In the latter associations a membership fee \$1 is charged and turned over to soliciting agent; computing this amount in expenses, as it should be, the ratio of expense would be .14 per cent."

The statement is significant—it gives official confirmation to what THE BEE has re-

peatedly shown concerning the methods of nationals operating in Nebraska.

Legal Restrictions. It cannot fairly be claimed that in holding

foreign associations to the strict letter of the law Nebraska checks the influx of large sums of money, to be loaned to borrowers on reasonable terms. The contrary is true. Although in proportion to population the state has suffered more than its neighbors from the frauds and deceptions practiced by the so-called nationals a few years back, it has not applied the knife as effectively as the disease demanded. Ohio. Missouri and even Minnesota require deposits from associations incorporated in other states before they can do business in either of these states. Nor is the precaution unjust when it is considered that investors in building societies are largely men of limited means who cannot afford the expense of enforcing their rights in distant courts. A state deposit is required as a guaranty of good faith and as a check to the confiscations practiced by some. Nebraska did not go to the extent of requiring a deposit. There was some public sentiment two years ago in favor of it, but it did not materialize, as it was felt that a requirement of this character would amount to h its abundant opportuni ties for the profitable use of capital, there was not then nor now a serious disposition to hamper its coming, if offered on fair and advantageous terms. It was also whether a deposit of a large amount of bona fide securities, in case an associa-tion could procure them (as might be the case if capitalists could be induced to lend such securities to an association) would be adequate protection, for the purpose of the deposit would doubt-less be to insure the purpose of the less be to insure the performance of the association's contracts, and the harm done by the nationals consists not so much in failing to perform their contracts as in allur-ing the public into making contracts that are unjust and disadvantageous. Against this species of deception the deposit of bonds could afford doubtful protection. The object of the law was to secure reasonable compli ance with the known principles of co-opera-tive banking. There is no discrimination in favor of local or state societies. The law in fact imposes greater restrictions and cost on home societies than on those of other states doing business in Nebraska. The former are required to bear the expense of state examination at least once a year as well as the publication of their annual statements, whereas foreign associations are simply required to file them with the bankin without publication. It is clear therefore that the state law invites foreign association capital, the main desideratum being fair dealing. With this accusation falls also the charge that the locals are jealous of foreign associations.

Dishouest Methods.

Instead of honestly complying with the Instead of honestly complying with the law foreign loan and building associations rely on the "pull" of their advance agents to secure privileges they are not entitled to. Their agents and attorneys are allowed a snug per cent of the business secured and are loth to let go. When pinned down to an analysis of their methods they plead ignorance of details and shield themselves behind printed promises that are themselves behind printed promises that are impossible of performance. The Bee has shown in former issues the glaring injustice and fraudulent practices of some of the for-eign nationals. It was shown that no asso-ciation organized under the laws of Minnesota was entitled to a certificate to de ness in Nebraska, because the laws of Min-nesota do not afford the protection to investors required by Nebraska law. A similar objection applies to Illinois associa-tions. Should a resident of Ne-braska or any other state invest in an association incorporated in Illinois and attempt to enforce his rights in court he is without recourse under the law. attention of the attorney general of the state was recently called to the affairs of an in-solvent association by its victims. They sought legal redress. The attorney general replied that he was powerless to act because the law did not impose penalties. State supervision is likewise a farce. If nine or more members of an association whose affairs may be in a dubious condition desire state examination they are required to peti-tion the state auditor and file an indemnifying bond for expenses. Should the examination tion show the association to be solvent the petitioners are obliged to pay the costs of the examination at the rate of \$10 a day. If found insolvent they are released from payment. Apart from the objectionable systems in vogue it is clear the Illinois law is in itself a bar to associations of that state doing business in Nobresians. ness in Nebraska.

Another Illinois Specimen The National Home of Bloomington is the itle of an Illinois association seeking authority to do business in Nebraska. The con-cern boasts of a capital of \$70,000,000 Its actual paid up capital is several millions less—about \$500,000. In behalf of this asso-ciation it is claimed that its methods are in harmony with the provisions of the Nebraska law in regard to withdrawals, refunding all moneya paid except admission fees and fines Section 21 of the charter contains a provision to this effect, and section 2 of article iii. of the by-laws promises interest at 6 per cent after six months, 7 per cent after two years and 8 per cent after three years. Section 18 of the charter fixes the monthly installments in "class A" stock at 55 cents a share and section 22 fixes the monthly installments in class B" stock at twice this amount tion 8 of the charter provides that the secre tary is to "receive as compensation for his services 5 cents per share monthly in class A stock and 10 cents per share in class B. Section 2 of article iv. of the by-laws stipulates that these sums are paid the secretary in lieu of salary, and he is also required to pay all current expenses of the home office out of this fund. In other words, 10 per cent of the monthly payments of shareholders goes into the secretary's coffers for salary and expenses. Surely 10 per cent is a pretty stiff price for a Nebraskan to pay for the "superior services" of Illinois financiers.

Nebraskan to pay for the "superior services" of Illinois financiers.

Under the rules of the association a proper system of accounting would require that all installments paid should be credited up to "installment" or some similar account at the full amount paid—that is at 55 cents and 81.10 respectively, and as the secretary's right to the 5 and 10 cents per share is absolute and not contingent upon what he is absolute and not contingent upon what he may actually expend, an entry should be made at once and before a balance sheet is struck, charging expense with the full amount of the fine and 10 cents per share per month, and the same should be credited

to the secretary or paid to him in cash.
The statement of the National Home for The statement of the National Home for July 5, 1892, purports to give what appears to be the total receipts and disbursements since the organization of the company. On this statement, under the head of "disbursement," there is no item showing the payment of the secretary's salary. The fees he is entitled to receive amount to just one-eleventh of the installments paid. The statement shows the receipts on account of installments to be \$478,398.58, from which it would appear that the secretary has received or is entitled to the secretary has received or receive something over \$43,450. But the statement fails to show any such item among the disbursements, and in the statement of profit and loss no such deduction is made from the profits.

One of two things must be true—either he installments are credited up at 50 cents and \$i respectively, or the expenses have been paid out of the secretary's pocket, and he is therefore entitled to receive at some future time one-eleventh of all that has been attre time one-count of installments. In sither instance the statement would be false and untrustworthy, for, if the installfalse and untrustworthy, for, if the nents are credited up at 50 cents and \$1, and since it is claimed every is entitled to the full amount with interest, the installment does not show the true liability of the association. On the other hand, if the installment accounts have been credited with the full payments per share, and the secretary has paid the expenses out of his own pocket, the statement still fails to show the true condition of the association, for it fails to show what is due the secretary,

which is no inconsiderable sum These discrepancies should be carefully looked into by the State Banking board, if the glaring defects of the Illinois law are not deemed sufficient to exclude the association from doing business in the state,

Reports and Meetings.

In accordance with the request of the banking board, Nebraska associations are sending in reports of their condition at the close of business December 31, 1892. Mr. R. H. Townley, clerk of the board, is tabulating the reports, and will in a few weeks present a comprehensive exhibit of the business and financial standing of loan and building societies in the state. Being the first one compiled in the state it will form a basis for easuring their future growth.

The Conservative of Omaha, organized early last year, reports assets amounting to \$6,477.91; loans in force, \$4,800. The annual report of the Valentine asso-iation shows assets, \$2,509.75; Joans in

The Bohemian of Omaha makes a good showing in its annual report. Assets amount to \$48,540.00, of which \$40,200 is in first mortgage loans and \$3,545 secured by association stock. Profits from all resources were over \$20,000, and the expense, including taxes

\$20,000, and the expense, including taxes paid, was only \$1,318,65.

At the annual meeting of the Lexington association the following officers were chosen: President, John F. Kutz; vice president, H. J. Gunn; secretary, George L. Darr; treasurer, J. A. Gunn; directors, L. A. Dunn, T. L. Warrington, J. C. Barnes, W. L. Doughty and Samuel Montgomery. The association is very prosperous and enjoys the distinction of having no borrowers who are in arrears for dues. Many subers who are in arrears for dues. Many sub-stantial improvements have been made in the town through the aid of the association.

The statement of the Ashland Building and Loan association rendered to the state auditor December 31 shows resources amounting to \$34,954.94. Paid up stock amounts to \$26,841.75. The undivided profits amount to \$7,946.97.

A new association at North Platte starts with 200 shares subscribed. The annual meeting of the Omaha will be held next Wednesday evening. Important amendments to the constitution will be acted on, the principal one being an increase of capital stock from \$500,000 to

Croup at Plainfield, N. J.

\$2,000,000.

My boy, five years of age, was recently taken with a severe attack of croup and I thought sure I would lose him. I had seen Chamberlain's Cough Remedy advertised and concluded to try it, and am happy to say that after two doses he was relieved and slept til morning. He had another attack the next night; I gave the same remedy and a prompt cure was effected. I feel that I cannot praise this remedy too highly.—L. B. Mulford, 38
Park avenue, Plainfield, N. J. Chamberlain's
Cough Remedy will not only cure croup, but
will prevent it. If freely given as soon as the
child becomes hoarse, or even after the
croupy cough appears, it will prevent the
attack. Several doses are usually required.
There is no danger in giving it freely as it
contains nothing inturious. contains nothing injurious.

The civilization of the effete east has struck Missouri. In the town of Clarence, that state, a man has been fined \$6.75 for the uxury of riding a mule on the sidewalk, and the Lexington News has added a divorce department to its column of "vital statis-

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One of the largest successes in the way of Flavoring Extracts in the world is the Price Flavoring Extract Company. Their success is attributed to the perfection of Dr. Price's Delicious Flavoring Extracts. This perfection was made possible through the new processes discovered by Dr. Price for extracting from the true fruits their natural flavoring properties. Any housekeeper that will use Dr. Price's Orange, Lemon, Vanilla, or any other flavor, will pronounce them faultless.

The purity of Dr. Price's Flavors offers the best security against the dangers which are common in the use of the ordinary flavoring extracts in the market.

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